Bangladesh and Global Studies

Class Five

National Curriculum and Textbook Board, Bangladesh

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as a textbook for class five from the academic year 2013

Bangladesh and Global Studies

Class Five

Revised for Academic Year 2025

National Curriculum and Textbook Board, Bangladesh

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Preface

Primary level constructs the foundation of education. A set of well-defined targets and properly planned primary education provide strengths to the entire education system. Keeping this in mind, the primary level has been given supreme importance in the Education Policy 2010. Increasing the span and inclusiveness of the primary level, as the developed countries of the world, have been emphasized. Special attention has been given to ensure that no child's access to education is hindered by social and economic status, religion, ethnicity, or gender identity.

The National Curriculum and Textbook Board (NCTB) has implemented an integrated curriculum to update primary education. While this curriculum trails the pedagogy and the curriculum of developed countries, it also adopts traditional teaching-learning values of Bangladesh at the same time. This has enabled the education to be more life-oriented and productive. In the context of globalisation, the mental health of the children has also been specially considered in this curriculum.

Textbook is the most important component of curriculum implementation. NCTB has always borne that in mind while designing textbooks for all levels and classes including primary level. Curriculum goals and objectives have been prioritized in the writing and editing of each book. A keen eye has been kept on the diverse curiosity and capacity of the child's mind. Special importance has been given in designing the curriculum and textbooks to make teaching-learning interactive and enjoyable. It is hoped that each book will help in the balanced psycho-physical development of children through educational activities. It will support in acquiring the required skills, adaptability, patriotism and moral values at the same time.

The textbook 'Bangladesh and Global Studies' has been developed as a compulsory subject at the primary level. Topics such as society and environment, history, heritage and culture, basic needs, children's rights, duties and responsibilities, cooperation and empathy with all people in society, acquiring the qualities of becoming a good citizen, respect for different cultures and professions, proper use and conservation of resources, social environment and disasters, population and manpower, etc. have been specially presented in the 5th grade textbook 'Bangladesh and Global Studies' in the context of Bangladesh.

Special thanks to the specialists and teachers who worked intensively in writing, editing and revising the textbook. Thanks to those also who have made the textbook attractive to children through its design and illustration. This textbook, written under the curriculum 2012, has been revised to address the need in the changed context of 2024. Due to time constraints, some errors may still exist. Any constructive advice and guidance from the audience will be considered with due importance.

At the end, I wish every success of the learners for whom the book has been produced.

October 2024

Professor Dr A K M Reazul Hassan
Chairman
National Curriculum & Textbook Board, Bangladesh

Teachers Instruction

This textbook, Bangladesh and Global Studies, is intended to teach children about the world around them. Its contribution to the curriculum represents a combination of values, knowledge and skills:

- Its values are those of the culture of Bangladesh, derived from the country's political liberation, its religion and its territory.
- Its knowledge base combines the disciplines of geography, history and the study of society.
- It includes the skills of enquiry and research, organizing information, and objective analysis of social behaviour and physical conditions.

Pupils are now familiar with the layout of the textbooks for this subject. But their reading skills are still not completely fluent, and they will need help in following the activities in the textbook. The teacher's support is therefore vital to bring the content to life. Every effort has been made to make the text and activities engaging, appropriate and accessible to year 5 pupils. A Glossary is provided at the end of the book to help develop pupils' vocabulary in this subject.

Chapters

The content is divided into 12 chapters, grouped into themes of society, individual behaviour, geography, history and culture. The curriculum for Bangladesh and Global Studies specifies attainable competencies per chapter determining the purpose of study of each chapter, and these are elaborated in the Teacher's Edition.

Topics

Each chapter is divided into 2-6 topics, each of which focuses on a particular aspect of the chapter. The topics are presented as double-page spreads, with text on the left page and questions and activities on the right page. This makes it easier for the teacher to integrate the learning activities with the text, and easier for the pupil to find the text to which the activities refer.

Lessons

Each topic should take two lessons, which gives a total of 96 lessons in the year. The first lesson of each topic covers the reading text and speaking activity, and the second lesson of the topic covers the Writing, Extension and Check activities. The curriculum for Bangladesh and GlobalStudies also specifies Learning Outcomes for each chapter. These are allocated by lesson in the Teacher's Edition, to help the teacher fulfil the appropriate outcomes.

Activity pages
The questions and activities are given equal space to the text because they are an essential part of the learning process. Pupils do not learn just by reading and memorization; they learn by asking and answering, by organising information, and by finding out.

It is recommended that the teacher starts by establishing pupils' current understanding, and then uses reference to local examples wherever possible. The sequence of questions and activities progresses in difficulty through each topic, and develops and practises the following range of skills:

• **Speaking activities:** to encourage pupils to share their ideas and show their learning in a less formal way. Most activities encourage speaking in the whole class, with the teacher writing pupils' suggestions on the board. This also helps pupils to spell the words they might use in their own writing activities.

• **Writing activities:** Again these usually progress in difficulty: from making lists, to dividing information into categories, to writing complete sentences.

• **Extension activities:** these offer opportunities for further development of the topic, e.g. through drawing or research that takes learning beyond the page. While these activities may take time to plan and administer, it is important to make time for them, as they will often provide pupils with the most memorable learning experiences.

• **Check questions:** these provide formative assessment at the end of each topic. They cover the range of multiple choice, fill the gap, matching and short answer questions.

The questions and activities require a range of whole class work, small groups, pairwork and individual activities. The teacher should consider how best to organize the class for these different groupings, so that pupils will quickly know how to get started on each kind of activity.

The skills matrix on p.vi of the textbook provides a summary of the skills developed through this range of questions and activities for each topic.

Assessment
Before the Glossary, a final section of short and long answer questions, chapter by chapter, is provided as practice material for summative assessment.

Contents

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Chapter 1

Historical Place and Artifacts in Bangladesh

Mahasthangar and Wari-Bateshwar

Bangladesh has got many significant historical sites and artifacts. They help us learn about important civilisations and cultures of our past.

Mahasthangar

This historical site carries the testimonies of the history of Bengal for 1500 years from the 3rd century BC onwards. Mahasthangar was known as 'Pundranagar' during the Maurya dynasty. It is on the bank of Karatoa river, 18 km north of Bogura city.

The relics found here include:

• an old fort fortified with a ditch
• an ancient Brahmi inscription
• religious relics including temple
• earthen coins, plates, sculptures, metal beads
• the 'engraved stone' stone, 3.35 m long

Mahasthangar

Wari-Bateshwar

Numerous ancient artifacts were found in two villages named Wari and Bateshwar in Narshingdi district. This civilization was linked to maritime trade. Ancient roads have also been found here as evidence of the ancient urban civilization. Among the relics found here are stamped silver coins, weapons and stone beads. Through these artifacts, we can learn about the time we have left behind, as well as, preserve our heritage in the present.

Finds from Wari-Bateshwar

Discuss with the help of your teacher why you think we should preserve ancient monuments. What kind of things we can learn from the relics in museums?

Observe the image of the standing Buddha statue carved in stone. Describe it to someone who has never seen it.

Engraved stone

Make an attractive tourist poster for Mahasthangar. What features of the place would attract people to visit?

Complete the sentence:

Mahasthangar carries the history of the ____________ dynasty from around ______ century B.C.

Paharpur

This site dates from King Dharmapala of the Pala dynasty, AD 781-821. It is in Naogaon district of Rajshahi division. It has a 24 metre high mound which is known as 'Somapura Mahavihara'.

This mound is a fascinating excavation with 177 Monastic Cells around an old Buddhist monastery. The other constructions are temples, a kitchen, a dining room and brick drains. The relics include terracotta and engraved images of animals.

Mynamati

The history of Mynamati, dated from the 8th century is related to the story of King Manik Chandra and his wife Mynamati. It is near Cumilla city, to the south east of Bangladesh.

This was a centre of Buddhist civilisation, though there are Hindu and Jain statues too. It was also a centre of education, with accommodation facilities for teachers and students. The relics include terracotta plates with wonderful decoration depicting animals like a mongoose fighting a cobra, elephant etc. The museum also displays coins and stone inscriptions.

Discuss with a classmate which one of the two places Paharpur and Mynamati you would like to visit. What are your reasons? How would you persuade your family to take you to visit?

This is a beautiful terracotta carving from Paharpur. Write a sentence to describe it for a tourist leaflet on the site.

Imagine you are the archaeologist who has discovered Paharpur. Describe what you have found when you started digging.

Write these characteristics under the right heading:

mound　　Buddhist relics　　Monastic Cells
8th century AD　　south-east part of Bangladesh　　northern of Bangladesh

Paharpur	both monuments	Mynamati

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Sonargaon

Sonargaon and Lalbag Fort are the two historical sites of the 17th century

Sonargaon is located on the river bank of Meghna in Narayanganj district at the south-east of Dhaka city . Sonargaon was the capital of the Bengal Sultans in the Middle Age. There are still various tombs here including the tomb of Giasuddin Azam Shah. After Musa Khan, son of Isa Khan, was defeated in the battle in 1610 the capital was moved from Sonargaon to Dhaka

Panam City emerged here in the 19th century as a hub for the cotton trade To retain the glory of Sonargaon, renowned artist Zainul Abedin established a folklore museum in 1975 The folk museum is a main attraction for tourists in Bangladesh.

Lalbagh Fort

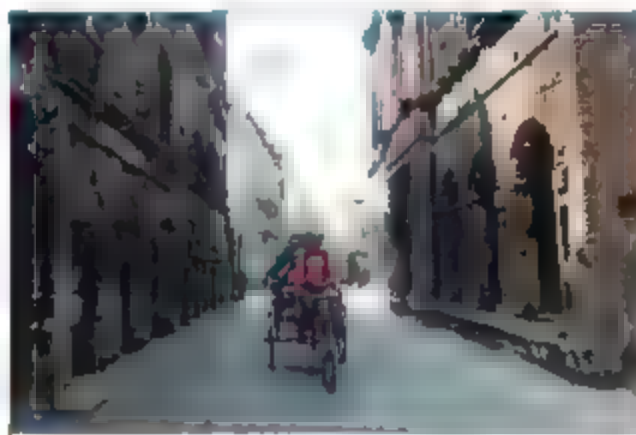
Lalbagh Fort was built in 1678 on the river Buriganga and it is to the south-west of Dhaka It was built entirely of bricks, by Prince Mohammed Azam Shah, the son of Emperor Aurangzeb But he never completed it, so the Mughals camped in tents in the open space at the centre The building also has secret tunnels to the south, and a three-domed mosque The shrine of Pari Bibi lies inside the fort. At present Lalbag fort is being used as museum site

Fort

Discuss with the help of your teacher why people decided to build important cities on a river

Mention the noteworthy sights to visit at the locations listed below. Let's do this in pair.

Site	Things to see
Sonargaon	
Panam City	
Lalbagh Fort	

Write a letter to your head teacher saying why you think the students from madrasa/school should make a visit to Sonargaon.

Complete the sentence:

Sonargaon was built at the time of

Ahsan Manzil the palace of the Nawabs of Bengal, was built on the river Buriganga. Jomindar Sheikh Enayetullah of Jamalpur parganah built the palace during Mughal period. In 18th century his son Sheikh Motiullah sold this palace to a French businessman for using the palace as a business center. In 1830 Khaja Alimullah bought the palace from the French and used it as a palace. After that Khaja Abdul Gani modified the palace and built a new building. He named this palace as Ahsan Manzil according to his son's name Khaja Ahsanullah.

Ahsan Manzil

The palace was damaged by a tornado in 1888, and in 1897 by earthquake. After that it was fully repaired. In 1985 it was taken over by the Bangladesh government and has been restored to its former glory.

It has long corridors along the north and south sides. It also has a ballroom, court room and rangmahal. At present it is being used as museum. Ahsan Manzil is an example of notable architecture of Bangladesh.

Have a class debate on whether you think old monuments should be preserved even if they cost a lot to restore. Make two teams, and each team argues one side of the debate. Think of strong reasons.

In this chapter, four historical establishments from different periods have been discussed. Write down the significant events of each period against the respective period. Let's do this in pair.

Date	What was happening
3rd century BC	
AD 800	
17th century	
19th century	

Draw a timeline for the four periods described in this chapter. Add pictures of the monuments.

Write the names of historical places and sites reading the part below:

a. It was called Pundranagar during the Maurya dynasty. ________

b. The relics found here are silver coins, stone figures and beads. ________

c. Its museum displays coins and stone inscriptions. ________________

d. It has a secret tunnels and a three-domed mosque. ________

Chapter 2

British Rule

The different European Traders the Portuguese the Dutch, the English came to India in 17th century for commercial purpose. The British survived till the end. In the year 1600, they established the East India Company to run trade between the Mughal Empire of India and Britain.

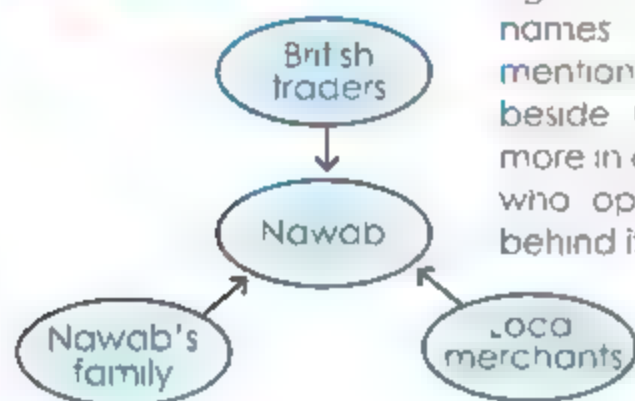
They had their attention on the wealth of Bengal. Bengal was ruled by Siraj-ud-Daulah, who had become the last independent Nawab of Bengal in 1756 at the age of 22. As a young nawab, he had many troubles from his family especially with his aunt Ghaseti Begum. He also fell prey to opposition and conspiracy from some of the merchants like Rai Durlabh and Jagat Seth.

Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah

[illegible]

These merchants finally joined with the British to fight the Battle of Palashi against the Nawab on 23 June, 1757. The Nawab was defeated because his army chief Mir Zafar betrayed him on the battlefield. The English forces, under the leadership of Robert Clive, won the battle. The Nawab was later murdered. This was the beginning of nearly 200 years of British rule, from 1757 to 1947.

Discuss with the help of your teacher:

1 Why did the British come to India?
2 What was the reason for their interest in Bengal?
3 Who ruled Bengal from 1757 to 1947?
4 Who conspired against the Nawab?
5 Why did the Nawab lose the battle?
6 What happened after the Battle of Palashi?

The Nawab had to face conspiracies against him from three sides. The names of the three sides are mentioned in the given diagram beside. Copy this diagram and write more in each circle about the people who opposed him and the reason behind it.

The Mughals called Bengal 'the paradise of nations'
Explain the factors that attracted foreign powers to Bengal

When did the Battle of Palashi take place?

a) 1857 b) 1947 c) 1914 d) 1757

The East India Company ruled Bengal for 100 years, from 1757 to 1857, which is known as Company Rule. Bengal came under Company Rule with Robert Clive as the first governor. Nearly a hundred years later in 1857, discontent arose among the sepoys, and they rebelled.
Though the British suppressed the revolts they could not continue to rule like before. The British queen took the rule of the whole of India including Bengal in her own hand abolishing the company Rule in 1858 which continued till 1947.

There were some bad effects of British rule:

- The 'Divide and Rule' policy set castes, religions and nationalities against each other.
- The local economy was run down, so the craftsmen became unemployed, farmers became poor which brought famines in Bangla, e.g. the 'Chhiyattor er Monnontor' in 1770.
- A small number of Zamindars (landlords) owned a lot of land and the majority of people in Bengal lost their ownership rights.

The other activities of British rule included:

- Education was encouraged by establishing new schools, colleges, universities and printing presses.
- Transport and communications were improved with better roads, railways and telegraph.
- During this time, there was significant progress in education, literature, science and social reform. Therefore, it is called renaissance.

Hindu College, Kolkata, founded in 1816

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Discuss with support of your teacher what each of these people did for Bengal:

- Mir Zafar
- Robert Clive

What happened due to the 'Divide and Rule' policy of the British ?

Here are four significant Bengalis who helped start the Bengal renaissance. Let us try to know about them.

Complete the sentence with suitable words.
The East India Company governed Bengal for ________ years, from ______ to ______

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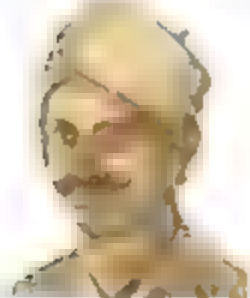
3 The Bamboo Fort of Titumir and The Sepoy Mutiny

There were several attempts of mutiny against the East India Company through out the 19th century Such an attempt was taken by Titumir, who built a bamboo fort near Barasat in the village of Narkel Baria to resist the British However in 1831 his troops in the village of Narkel Baria were defeated by the British army and Titumir was killed

The bamboo fort of Titumir

Mangal Pandey

In 1857, The Sepoy rebellion began in Barrackpore West Bengal, under the leadership of Mangal Pandey and spread across all over India.

Some of the causes of the mutiny were

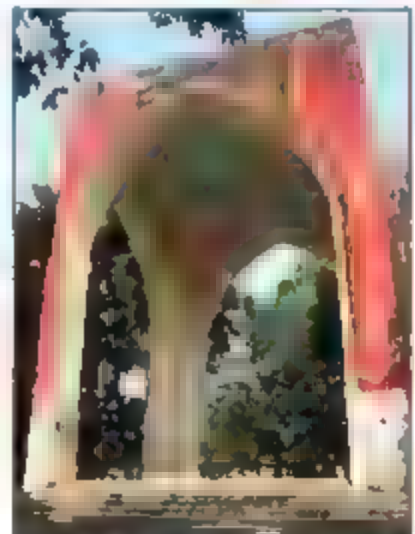
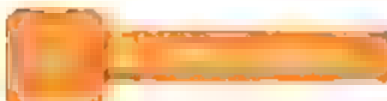
- The post of constables in British-Indian Army was dominated by the Indians. While the number was fifty thousands for the British, it was three lac for the Indians
- For several reasons there was chaos and social indisciplines among the soldiers at different areas of India
- The soldiers were directed to work outside India after 1856
- There was rumour about the use of tallow from beef and pork to make the cartriages for cannons and guns. There cartridges were used in Indian army. It sparked religious restlessness to both Hindus and Muslims.
- The Sepoy Mutiny was supported by mass people So they got themselves involved in this mutiny The British took stern steps against it. Nearly one lac Indians were killed to control this mutiny.

The rule by the East India Company was now replaced by Queen Victoria becoming Empress of India. She started governing India freely.

With the help of your teacher discuss Titumir's Bamboo fort and the rebellion of 1857.

List and write the causes of the Sepoy mutiny in order.

Causes of the 1857 Mutiny
1
2
3
4
5

The picture shows the memorial to the 1857 Mutiny in Bahadur Shah Park in Dhaka. This was where rebel Bengali sepoys were executed. Find out more about this park. Who was Bahadur Shah? Why was the park named Victoria Park in the 19th century?

Answer in brief:

What eventually happened to Titumir's bamboo fort?

What were the results of the 1857 Mutiny?

The people of this land carried on their struggle against British rule. The Spirit of patriotism increased due to the spread of education and the renaissance movement. In 1885, the 'Indian National Congress' and in 1906, the 'All India Muslim League' were formed as two political parties. The British were worried about the power of nationalist feeling and in 1905 they decided to divide Bengal province. This is called 'the partition of Bengal'.

The new East Bengal was formed including Assam. But resistance was intense, so in 1911, the division of Bengal was annulled. The major movements against British rule included the Faqir Sannyasi Rebellion, the Swaraj Movement, the Non-Cooperation Movement and the Armed Youth Rebellion. The sacrifice and courage of Faqir Majnu Shah, Khudiram Basu, Pritilata Waddedar and Masterda Surya Sen in the struggle against the British will be remembered forever.

Subhas Chandra Bose and Sher-e-Bangla A. K. Fazlul Haq played important roles in the anti-British movement. Meanwhile nationalist feeling was fuelled by the poetry, music and literature of Rabindranath Tagore, Kazi Nazrul Islam, Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay and Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay. At this time, Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain, the pioneer of woman awakening, played a significant role in spreading girls' education. Finally in 1947, India gained its independence from Britain and India and Pakistan were born as two separate states.

Discuss with the help of your teacher how poets and writers can contribute to political resistance.

Prepare a chronicle of events as mentioned on the previous page.

C| Let us do more

These three people contributed greatly to Bengali culture in the Bengali renaissance. Find out more about Rabindranath Tagore, Kazi Nazrul Islam and Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain.

Rabindranath Tagore

Begum Rokeya

Put a tick mark (√) on the right answer

1. What was the first major anti British movement?

A. The Swaraj Movement B. The Non-Cooperation Movement

C. The Faqir Sannyasi Rebellion D. The Sepoy Mutiny

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Chapter 3

Our Liberation War

Sheikh

The War of Liberation in the year 1971 is a glorious event in the history of our nation. Through this war, we achived independence for Bangladesh. In 1947, the British were forced to leave this subcontinent. Afterward, two independent states were created — one was India and the other was Pakistan. Pakistan was comprised of East and West Pakistan. From the very beginning of the creation of Pakistan, the West Pakistanis started oppressing and suppressing the people of East Pakistan. In protest, a number of attempts of resistance took place. Those are listed below.

Mansur Ali Kamaruzzaman

1952	Language Movement
1966	Six-Point Movement
1969	Mass Upsurge
1970	Awami League's victory in general election
25 March 1971	Barbaric attacks by Pakistani armed forces met with protest and resistance
26 March 1971	Beginning of Liberation War

As soon as the war was declared, the first Government of Bangladesh was formed on 10 April 1971. It was known as the Mujibnagar Government. It took its oath on 17 April at Aambagan in the Bodyanathtola village in former Meherpur sub-division (now Meherpur district). Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was declared as the President of Bangladesh. But since he was in imprisonment in Pakistan, Vice President Syed Nazrul Islam became the acting president. The other key members of this government were Tajuddin Ahmad (Prime Minister of Bangladesh), Captain M Mansur Ali (Minister of Finance and Planning) and A H M Kamaruzzaman (Minister of Home Affairs, Relief and Rehabilitation).

Maulana Abdul Hamid Khan Bhasani was an advisor. This government played a crucial role in conducting the war, raising support at home and abroad and creating public opinion. After the formation of Mujibnagar Government the War of Liberation accelerated. This government led people from every sphere to set the country free from the enemy.

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Discuss with the help of your teacher :

- What do you understand by the War of Liberation ?
- What is the significance of the War of Liberation ?

Draw a **timeline** for the period of rule from West Pakistan 1947-1971. Identify and write the years of the Resistance Movements of that time on the picks in the line.

Listen to the senior members of your family about the Pakistan regime.

What three things did the Mujibnagar government do?

1. ____________________

2. ____________________

3. ____________________

The military force of the war was set up on 11 July 1971, and was called the **Muktibahini**. It was led by General Atau Gon Osman as Commander-in-Chief, his deputy was Group Captain A K. Khondoker. The Muktibahini forces were divided into 3 brigades

- K force under Major Khaled Mosharrof
- S force under Major K M Shafiullah
- Z force under Major Ziaur Rahman

But for unconventional guerrilla warfare, the country was divided into 11 fighting sectors, as below

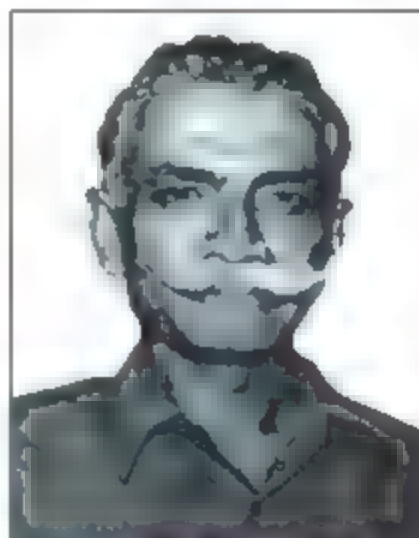
Sector 1: Chattogram, Chattogram Hill Tracts and some parts of Noakhali
Sector 2: Cumilla and Faridpur and some parts of Dhaka and Noakhali Districts.
Sector 3: Moulvi Bazar, Brahman Baria, Narayanganj and some parts of Keraniganj
Sector 4. Northern Sylhet Sadar and southern Hobiganj, central regions
Sector 5: Northen parts of Sylhet
Sector 6: Rangpur and Dinajpur districts
Sector 7: Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Pabna and Bogura districts
Sector 8: Kushtia, Jashore, Khulna and some parts of Faridpur
Sector 9: Barishal, Patuakhali and Khulna and some parts of Faridpur
Sector 10: It was an exceptional sector. There was no regional demarcation. The soldiers of this sector attacked the enemy hide through water ways and coastal sea regions
Sector 11: Tangail and Mymensingh region except Kishoreganj

Besides, there were also a small number of local fighting forces. Fighters were trained in different places of India. They used to take part in guerrilla warfare and frontal attacks. The regular fighting force of thirty thousand soldiers was called the **Muktifouz**. The Muktifouz fought together with muktibahini which consisting of one lac guerilla fighters and civilians.

Discuss with the help of your teacher.

1 Who was the chief commander of the Muktibahini?
2 Why was Bangladesh divided into 11 sectors?
3 In which sector was your part of the country?
4 What was the main task of sector 10?

Write a paragraph to describe how the Muktibahini was organised

General Osmani was known as 'Bangobir'. He retired in 1972. What else can you find out about him?

Complete the sentence:

The Muktibahini was ______________________________

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People from all walks of life of our country got involved in the Liberation War. In this war, people from all classes and professions participated, regardless of their political views. Various ethnic groups also contributed to this war. Women helped the freedom fighters with foods, shelter and information. A large number of women received training and directly participated in the war. Cultural activists also played their part raising awareness through writing, art and performances. Besides this, non-residential Bangalees worked in favour of the Liberation War in different countries.

In each of the 11 sectors, the guerrilla forces had their instructions:

- Action groups carried arms and took part in frontal attacks
- Intelligence groups gathered information about the enemy's movements

During that time, 'Joy Bangla, Banglar Joy,' 'Purbo digonte surjo utheche,' 'Mora ekti phulke bachabo bole juddho kori' and many other similar songs were very popular among the people of our country."

'Joy Bangla' was the favourite slogan to the freedom fighters

Discuss with the help of your teacher how women took part in the Liberation War. Did any of your teachers or anyone you know participate in the Liberation War?

Write the lyrics of the song 'Mora ekti phulke bachabo bole juddho kori'. Sing the song together in the class.

How did ordinary people participate in the Liberation war? A model answer is given below.

The common people of this country played a very significant role in achieving the independence of Bangladesh. They supported the freedom fighters in various ways. Some have directly participated in the front-line battle. Many have secretly helped the freedom fighters. Many women took training and participated in front-line battle. During the war numerous common people stood beside the freedom fighters by taking risks of their lives. They inspired the freedom fighters to keep fighting by helping them with food and other essentials. People of all classes, professions, nations, and religions in this country actively participated in the war. Only a few people were against the freedom fighters.

What would you add more with the sample answer?

Write your own short answer.
How did ordinary people participate in the Liberation War?

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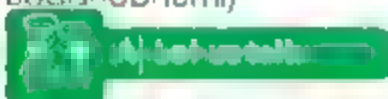
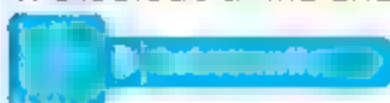
On the night of 25th March 1971, by the orders of President Yahya, the Pakistan army simultaneously attacked various places in Dhaka city, including the Rajarbagh Police Lines, Pilkhana, EPR headquarters, residential halls of Dhaka University and teachers' residence. At that time, the police members of the Rajarbagh Police Lines resisted. But they could not stand against the modern weapons of the invading force. The Pakistani army also attacked other large cities of the country during that dreadful night. They killed innumerable innocent Bangalees including teachers, students, members of police and EPR. The Pakistani army named this attack 'Operation Searchlight.' Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was arrested on that very night. On 26th March, Major Ziaur Rahman declared the independence of Bangladesh from the Kalurghat Radio Station in Chittagong. Then, on 27th March, he again declared independence on behalf of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. In the 9-months long Liberation War, 3 million Bangalees got martyred. More than one crore people left their homes and took refuge in India in fear of their lives. The National Genocide Day is observed on March 25 in the each year in remembrance of the martyrs of the brutal genocide by the Pakistani forces in Bangladesh.

Intellectual Monument

Some people of Bangladesh took stand against the Liberation War. They formed different organizations and committee called the Shanti Committee, Razakaar, Al Badr and Al Shams. Towards the end of the Liberation War, in the month of December, the Pakistan invading forces planned to make this country devoid of intellectuals. Between 10th and 14th December many professors,

doctors, teachers, artists, journalists and poets were captured and murdered. In memory of these intellectuals, every year, 14th December is observed as Martyred Intellectuals Day (Shahid Buddhijibi Dibosh). The martyred intellectuals are journalist Shahid Saber, philanthropist Ranada Prasad Saha, Dhirendranath Datta, journalist Selina Parvin, musician Altaf Mahmud, physician Dr. Alim Chowdhury, Professor Munir Chowdhury and many others. After independence, the bodies of these valiant sons were found in Rayer Bazar killing field (Rayer Bazar Boddhobhumi).

Discuss with support of your teacher why Pakistan targeted the intellectuals at the end of the war.

Look back at page 4 and the text opposite:

Military forces in favour of the Liberation War	Military forces against the Liberation War
a	a
b	b
c	c

Find out what each of these intellectuals was known for.

a. Prof. Govinda Chandra Dev
b. Prof. Munir Chowdhury
c. Prof. Jyotirmoy Guha Thakurta
d. Prof. Rashidul Hasan
e. Journalist Selina Parvin
f. Dr. Alim Chowdhury
g. Dr. Azharul Haque

a

b

c

d

e

f

g

The purpose of Martyred Intellectuals Day is ______________________

Our neighboring country India supported us throughout the war in many ways. They formed a supporting force named 'Mitrabahini'. On 21 November a joint military force was formed with Mitrabahini and Muktibahini.

On 3 December 1971 Pakistan dared to attack some Indian air base. So both the Mitrabahini and Muktibahini responded with land, sea and air strikes on Pakistan. The result was that Pakistan was forced to surrender on 16 December 1971. The war had lasted just 9 months.

The surrender document was signed at the Racecourse ground in Dhaka by Lt. Gen. Nyazi of Pakistan and Lt. Gen. Jagjit Singh Aurora of the combined Indian and Bengal military force. Group Captain A. K. Khandaker, the Deputy Chief Commander of the Muktibahini and a representative of the Mujibnagar government was present with them. This surrender was signed on a table under the open sky at the Racecourse ground. Ninety three thousand Pakistani soldiers were taken prisoner. That is how we achieved our true independence. Since then, 16th December is celebrated every year as our Victory day.

Discuss with support of your teacher how Bangladesh managed to win the liberation war in just 9 months. Discuss

- the military organisation
- the civilian involvement
- the foreign support and aid
- the causes of Liberation war

What happened on these dates in 1971?

21 November______________________________________

3 December______________________________________

16 December______________________________________

Public recognition was given to those who made sacrifices for the War of Liberation. The highest award, **Bir Sreshtho**, was given to those who fought and died for their country in the Liberation War. The seven people below were given this title

a. Captain Mohiuddin Jahangir
b. Flight Lieutenant Motiur Rahman
c. Sipahi Hamidur Rahman
d. Lance Naik Nur Mohammad Sheikh
e. Sipahi Mostafa Kamal
f. Engine Room Artificer Ruhul Amin
g. Lance Naik Munsi Abdur Rauf

Three other awards were given to those who showed courage and sacrifice in the war.

- ★ Bir Uttam
- ★ Bir Bikram
- ★ Bir Protik

Through the sacrifices of all the freedom fighters our country has gained its independence.

Role-play in groups.

You are arranging a felicitation programme for the families of the seven Birshrestho freedom fighters. Make a speech, thanking the family for the sacrifice of the Birshresthos on behalf of the country.

Write out your speech from the role play activity

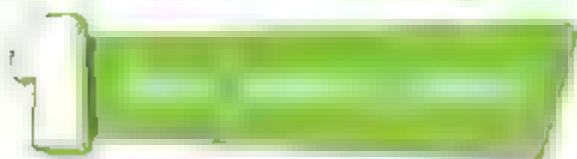
This is the Liberation War Museum in Dhaka. What would you expect to find there?

Design a monument to commemorate the 50th or golden anniversary of the War of Liberation. Write an inscription to go on the monument.

Match the correct answers

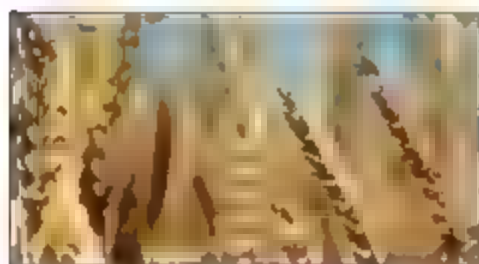
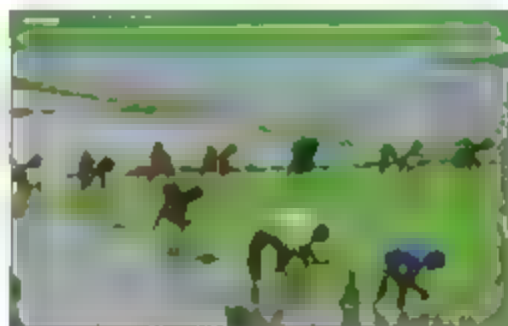
a. Chief of Muktibahini	Bir Sreshtho
b. The title 'Bir Shrestho' awarded	General Muhammad Attaul Goni Osmani
c. Sipahi Mostafa Kamal	7 persons

Chapter 4

Our Economy: Agriculture and Industry

Nowadays agriculture products are being exported to foreign countries after meeting the local need. Bangladesh is a mainly agricultural country. About 80% of the population earn their livings from agriculture sector. The land of this country is suitable for cultivation as it is situated in a fertile delta region. About 20% of the national economy comes from agriculture.

In this lesson, we shall learn about three main food grains - rice, wheat and pulse.

Rice

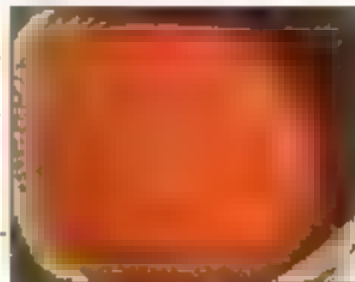
Rice is the main food of Bangladesh. So this is the main crop of Bangladesh. The climate and lands are suitable to grow rice almost everywhere in Bangladesh. Three main types of rice (aus, aman and boro) are produced in Bangladesh.

Wheat

Wheat field

It is grown in the north and west of Bangladesh. It is cultivated in winter. The demand of the foods made from wheat is increasing day by day in Bangladesh. As a result, the amount of cultivation of wheat is rising up.

Pulses

Pulse

Pulses are an important agricultural product in Bangladesh. Pulses include chhola, moshur, motor, moog, maskolai, khesari and orhhor. They grow in the north and west of Bangladesh. However, pulses are also imported from abroad to meet the local demand.

Discuss with the help of your teacher what the word 'economy' means. Now talk more about agricultural production.

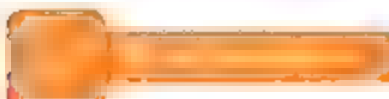
- What crops have you seen being grown?
- Where have you seen them being sold?
- What agricultural products do you like to eat?

Write the information from the opposite page in the table.

	Rice	Wheat	Pulses
How we eat it			
Where it is grown			

Here are the figures for annual production and imports of these crops in million tons. Describe in words what the figures tell you.

- Which is the largest crop for home production?
- Which is the largest import?

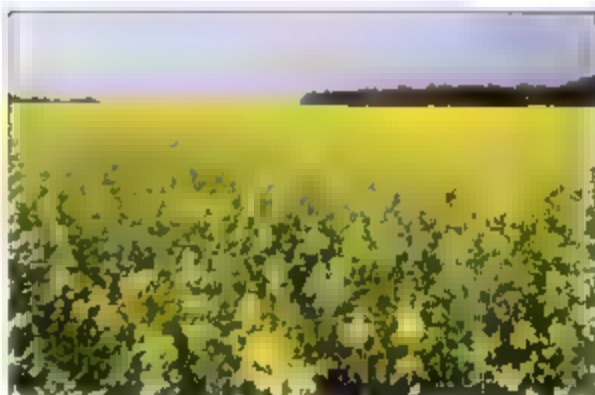
Name of the crops	Rice	Wheat	Pulses
Home production	34	1	0.75
Imports	0	0.5	3

What is our main agricultural crop?

a) rice b) wheat c) pulses d) corn

Potatoes

Potatoes are an essential food as you can see in the picture. Fertile loamy and sandy soil are favorable to grow potatoes. We produce round and sweet potatoes. The surplus potatoes are exported after meeting the local needs.

Oilseeds

We cook a lot of food using oil. This oil is derived from pressing the seeds of mustard, almond or linseed. But we have to import oil seed from abroad to meet our local need.

Spices

We also use a lot of spices in our food to make it tasty. We grow spices like onions, garlic ginger and chili. We produce most of our domestic needs but we import some spices as well

With the help of your teacher, discuss the influences on what farmers choose to grow:

- weather and climate
- soil
- consumer's, demand

Fill in all the information you can in this table.

	Potatoes	Oilseed
Which part of the plant do we eat?		
How do we use it in our cooking?		

Explain what the figures show in this grid:

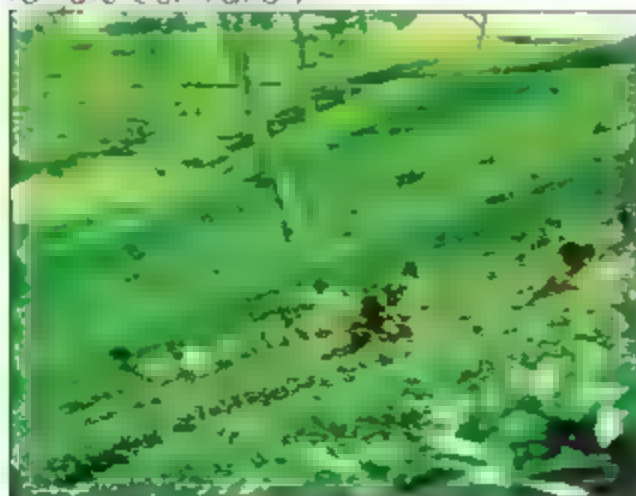
	Potatoes	Oilseed
Home production (million tons)	4	0.5
Export/ import	Exports	Imports

The six main agricultural products from this chapter, which we produce to eat at home, are: ______________________________

____

Cash crops are agricultural products that earn foreign currency by exporting to other countries.

Jute

Jute is our main cash crop. Bangladesh is the second largest jute producing country after India. It is called the 'golden fiber' of Bangladesh. Mymensingh, Faridpur, Cumilla, Pabna, Kushtia, Jashore and Naogaon produce the most jute in Bangladesh. Ropes and sacks are made of jute. Bangladesh earns a lot of foreign currency by exporting jute. Our climate is suitable for jute cultivation.

Tea garden

Tea

Tea plays an important role in the economy of Bangladesh. It grows especially in Sylhet and Chattogram. Recently it has been expanded also to Dinajpur and Panchagar. Tea from Bangladesh has a good reputation, so it is in demand overseas. Exporting tea, Bangladesh earns a lot of foreign currencies.

Tobacco

Tobacco is used for making cigarettes and biri. It grows in many regions in Bangladesh. The larger portion of it is exported. The cultivation of tobacco is discouraged as it is injurious to human health. Other cash crops include cotton, silk, betel nut and rubber.

Discuss with the help of your teacher how people use the products from these cash crops in their daily lives:

- jute
- tea

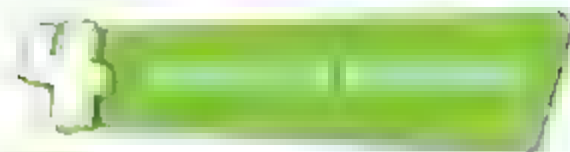
Fill in the boxes with information from the previous page.

	Jute	Tea
What it is used for		
Where it is grown		

Fish is also an important cash earning product making up 23% of our agricultural income

The most important fish exports are frozen shrimp and prawns and frozen fish.

Where in Bangladesh do you think fish farming is done ?

Complete the sentence.
We export agricultural products in order to ______________________

Fabric

Loom

Fabric industry is a very significant industry in Bangladesh. Most of the fabric industries are situated in the districts of Dhaka, Narayanganj and Gazipur. Some sarees of cottons, silks and jamdani are being made by handlooms. Once the clothes made of muslin were world famous. There is a huge demand of fabrics in our country. The local supplies run short to meet this demand. For this reason, we have to import some fabrics to feed our huge garment industry.

Garment Factory

Garments Factory

Garment industry is one of the important industries in Bangladesh. The larger portion of our export earnings comes from the garment sector. Millions of women and men work in our garment factories. They make all kinds of garments for Western Companies. Every year, Bangladesh earns a lot of foreign currency by exporting the clothes made by these workers to different countries.

On a smaller scale, we also make goods from leather to export, shoes, belts and bags.

Jute

Raw Jute

With exporting jute as a raw material, we also export goods made from jute. Our jute mills are in Narayanganj, Chandpur, Daulatpur in Khulna, usually beside rivers, to help with transport. We use jute to make bags, carpets, and even clothes, for domestic use and export.

With the help of your teacher, discuss the questions below about our top four imports and exports

Imports	Exports
Woven cotton	Men's suits
Petroleum	T-shirts
Raw cotton	Sweaters
Palm oil	Women's suits

- Which items are part of the clothing industry?
- What textile materials are imported?
- Which garments are exported?
- Why are we still importing raw cotton?

The Ministry of Agriculture has decided to bring 70,000 hectares of tobacco fields under cotton cultivation. Write to the farmers to tell them why cotton cultivation is more significant than tobacco.

From the exports listed above, what can you learn about the contribution of the garment workers in earning foreign currency?

Match each crop with the place it is grown

Wheat	Sylhet and Chattogram
Tea	Rangpur
Jute	north and west of Bangladesh
Tobacco	Mymensingh

2025

Both large and small industries play important roles in the economy of Bangladesh. Bangladesh has some industries that produce on a large scale and some industries that work on a small local scale.

Of all the heavy industries, fertilizer, cement, pharmaceutical, paper and sugar industries are noteworthy. There are fertilizer factories at Fenchuganj, Ghorashal, Ashuganj, Chattogram, Tara Kandi and different places in Bangladesh, yet we have to import fertilizer from abroad. We need cement for the construction industry which is produced in our cement factories. We have pharmaceutical factories that produce important medicines. We have paper mills that turn timber into paper. There are three paper mills currently run by the government in Chandraghona, Khulna and Pakshi. There are also few more paper mills run by the private companies. But we still need to import some paper. We grow sugar that is refined in sugar mills. Beside government run sugar mills, there are also some non-government suger mills in Bangladesh. But Bangladesh imports a lot of sugar for its needs.

Cottage industries make things on a small scale, or in peoples homes.

Wood is derived from Sundarban, **Chattogram** and Sylhet. It is then used to make houses and furniture. Cots, tables, chairs, benches, cupboards.

Brass objects are made for domestic use. Islampur of jamalpur district, kagmari of Tangail district and Dhamrai of Dhaka District are famous for brass products . We make pottery and terracotta from clay: pots,plates, plates vases and tiles

Basketry, another cottage ...

Discuss with the help of your teacher:
- What industries have you seen in Bangladesh?
- Could you see what they produce?
- How large were they?
- What kind of buildings did they have?

Write a short presentation on one of our textile industries or cottage industries. Describe the raw materials it uses and how it processes them. Present to the class. Let us do the work in pair.

Find out more about one of our industry **brand** names.
What is the name of the company?
What do they make?
Where is their factory?
How large is it?

Write these industries in the right column.
brass cement paper pottery fertilizer

Heavy industry	Cottage industry

Chapter 5

Population

We have studied the figures for over population in previous classes. Over population can make it difficult for families to find food, clothing and housing

Food

Bangladesh is an agricultural country. But due to the establishment of housing for our over population the amount of agricultural land is decreasing. So even though production is increasing we have to import some food items. We need to be careful about this, otherwise, more food shortages may appear in the future.

Clothing

Clothing is one of the important basic needs of human being. Large families sometimes cannot afford clothes for all their children. The children cannot go to school/madrasa if they do not have clothing.

Housing

There are already 1 million homeless people in Bangladesh, according to United Nations data. A further 3 million people are added to the population every year. It is difficult for the government to supply housing for everyone. So the homeless come to the cities in search of work and security. It can be seen in the picture that rootless people coming in the cities are leading an inhuman life

2025

Discuss with the help of your teacher any examples of over population in your area. Use the three headings of food, clothing, housing.

Look at chapter four. Write down the names of the three foods that we import (as per chapter 4) in the following chart. Let us find out the amount of those foods we import.

Food import	Amount per year

Imagine a day in the life of homeless children in the city. Describe the problems they face.

How many babies are born each year in Bangladesh?

a) 1 million   b) 1.2 million   c) 2.5 million   d) 3 million

For society as a whole, over-population puts pressure on education, health and the environment.

Education

Education is crucial to the progress of our society. But 27.70% of our population is still illiterate. This is because poor families cannot afford to send their children to school. Even after they enroll in school, children may have to drop out before they complete education to help the family.

Health

The number of doctors in our country is inadequate for the size of our population. Thus many people do not get enough treatment facilities as required. Their poor health often refrains them from earning their living and helping our economy.

Environment

Over-population has a bad effect on the environment. People cut down too many trees for housing. Chemicals and fertilizers are being used to increase the production. This is polluting our rivers and streams. The extraction of ground water is affecting environment and climate.

In small groups, discuss

- How the level literacy could be raised?
- How could more children be brought to school? Each group presents their best idea to the rest of the class, and then the whole class agrees on the best ideas.

What is the role of a doctor in the development of health sector?

Over-population also puts pressure on the roads. Imagine you are transport planner for a busy city. What would you plan to do for:

- rail routes
- bus passengers
- car drivers
- pedestrians

Write 3 effects of over-population on the environment

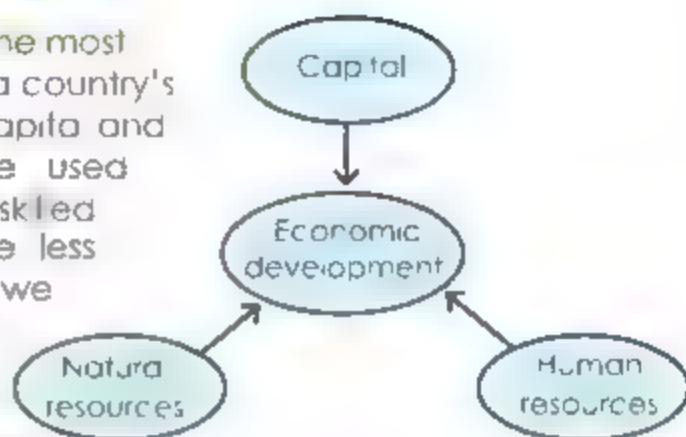
1 ____________________

2 ____________________

3 ____________________

2025

Capital → Economic development ← Natural resources, Human resources

Human resources is one of the most important requirements for a country's economic development. Capital and natural resources can be used effectively with the help of skilled manpower. We may have less capital or limited funds, but we have plenty of natural and human resources. So, how can we turn our large population into more productive human resources or man power?

The first option is to export comparatively skilled manpower to other countries in order to earn foreign currency. People with different skills travel to foreign countries so that they can both help their families financially and also contribute to the economy of our country.

The second option is to improve our levels of education so that our labour force becomes literate and productive. The government can create vocational training programmes to help prepare people for work.

The third option is to train people in specific skills in technical training centres, so that they can help develop new industries like electronics, for instance.

2025

Describe what kind of capital, natural resources and human resources are needed for a paper mill. Do the work in a small group.

Write examples of methods for turning gradually increasing population into effective manpower. Let us do the work in pair.

Method	Example
Export manpower	
Improve our basic levels of education	
Upgrading skills through specialised	

In small groups, think of a new industry that could be started in your area. Write what it needs under these headings.

Capital	
Natural resources	
Human resources	

Which resource does Bangladesh think it needs more of for economic development?

a) machinery b) infrastructural development

c) clothes d) capital

The combined strategies that we need to adopt to solve the population problem are:

[illegible]	increase the production of foodstuffs
[illegible]	increase public and private sectors spending on housing
[illegible]	reduce the pollution of the environment so that people's standard of living is improved
[illegible]	Nutrition must be ensured and government support for providing healthcare must be increased. It will increase work ability of the people.
[illegible]	100% literacy rate must be ensured. Necessary steps must be taken to increase the quality of education
[illegible]	increase technical education to develop our skilled manpower
[illegible]	increase exports in respect of imports

Hold a class debate on the issues at the previous page. Each of the seven groups will argue for its issue as the highest priority for government action and elect any one group as winner. The class then vote on the order of priority for the list of issues and elect any one group winner.

Choose one of the issues at the previous page and explain why it should be the government's top priority

Try to find out where the ex-students of your school are working. Can you find out how many work in agriculture, in industry, in offices, or go for higher education ?

Short answer question.
How could we use our large population to increase our exports?

2025

Chapter 6

Climate and Disaster

Weather is the average temperature, rainfall and air pressure during a short period, like a week. Climate is the long term average weather condition of a place. Climate is generally defined as average weather condition over a period of 30-40 years or more. The natural location and climate of Bangladesh put it at risk of natural disasters, like floods, cyclones and earthquakes.

The climate is changing throughout the world, for various reasons. Most are due to man made pollution from factories and vehicles, which causes global warming. This, in turn, causes ice to melt and rivers to dry up, which bring further damages the environment.

Climate change causes different impacts in Bangladesh

- increased average temperature
- heavy rainfall or less rainfall
- more cyclones
- frequent severe floods
- damage of agricultural land from increased salinity
- causing a destruction of trees and animals
- affecting the ground water level to go down

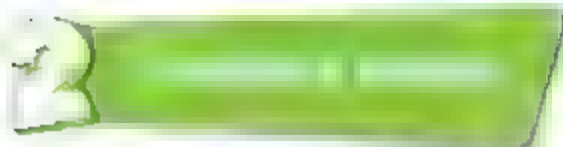
When climate change becomes very severe, it causes more natural disasters. It is estimated that by 2050 20% of Bangladesh's land area might be flooded by seawater. The impact on food production, housing, health, employment would be serious. Therefore, along with other ministries, the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief has been working to manage the risks.

Discuss with the help of your teacher the issue of climate change
- What are we doing wrong to our environment?
- What effects are being caused on environment?
- What could happen to our globe due to environmental catastrophe?
- How could we stop it?

write the causes and effects of climate change in the two columns (You could look at page 42 for more examples.) Let us do the work in pair.

Man made causes	Climatic results

Find out the information about cyclone like 'Sidr' in 2007 generated in the Bay of Bengal. It's speed was 160 km per hour and caused death to 3447 people. Cyclone Aila in 2009 caused the death of 330 people. 8208 were missing and over 1 million were homeless. Try to know what your family and teachers remember about these cyclones.

What dose happen to the natural environment when the temperature rises?

Bangladesh is a country with many rivers. That is why Bangladesh is prone to river erosion. If the banks burst, valuable farming land is dissolved in rivers. Homes and villages, Roads, railways, schools and colleges are lost. As a result economic and social lines are damaged severly.

One of the natural causes of erosion is flood. The extra volume of water in the rivers strike the banks. So river erosion during flood causes immense damage. There are also man-made threats to river banks

- extracting sand from riverbeds
- cutting down trees near river banks

The man-made causes and natural causes threaten the normal flow of rivers.

Discuss with the help of your teacher about any river and stream near you.
Have it ever been flooded?
Have you seen any construction near the river banks?
What are the effects of floods?

Write the man made causes and the effects of riverbank erosion.
Let us do the work in pair.

Man-made causes
Effects

Water Development Board, who are responsible for the river banks, suggesting:

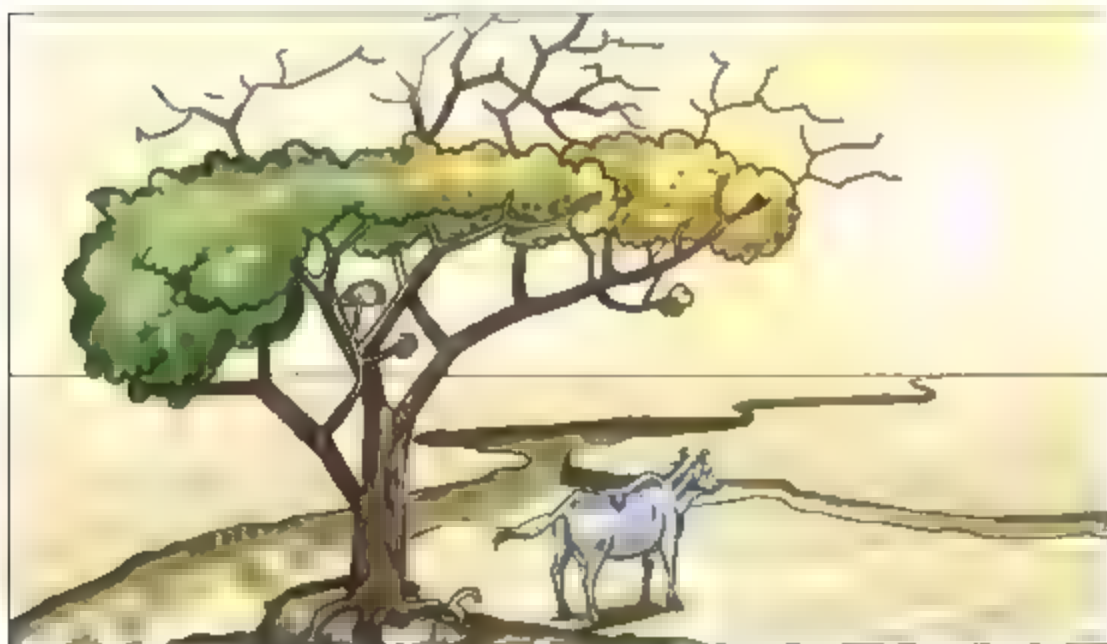
- Building embankments for flood prevention
- Maintaining sluice gates and culverts for irrigation
- Taking different preparations for maintaining cautions for flood.

Write a letter to the Water Development Board suggesting what they need to do for controlling flood in your area.

Answer in brief
What are the effects of river erosion?

Some parts of our country suffer from frequent floods, at the same time other parts suffer from drought. The north west of Bangladesh is drought prone due to long lasting dry weather, insufficient rainfall, fewer rivers and upstream dams

The man made causes of drought include

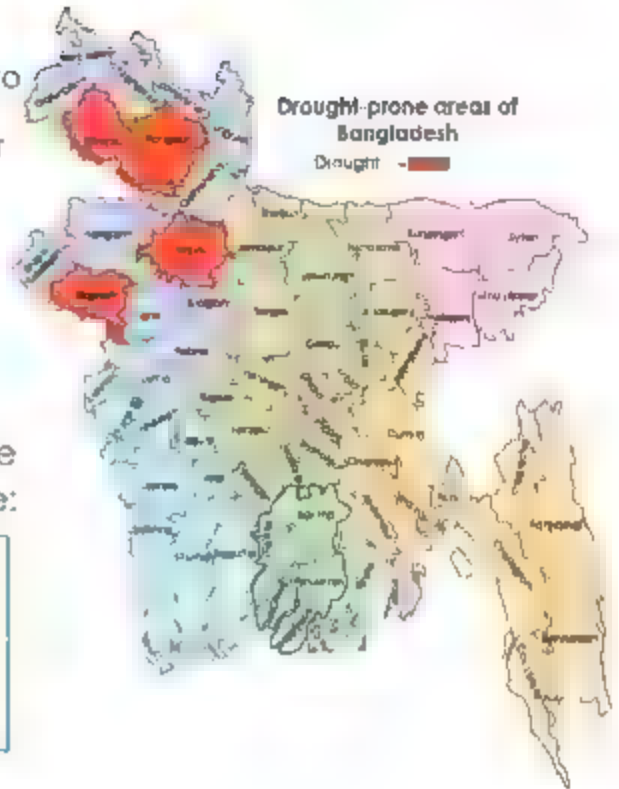
- cutting down trees, because the roots hold water in the soil
- too much building covers the ground with concrete and the soil can not absorb water
- air pollution from factories also makes the atmosphere drier

drought area

The effects of drought include:

- Rivers, wells, lakes and canals dry up
- It is harder to cultivate crops in the fields
- Fodder for cattle becomes scarce
- Scarcity of drinking water prevails

The 4 red areas in the map are prone to drought

- Discuss with the help of the teacher which divisions are they ?
- What are the geographical characteristic of these areas ?

Drought-prone areas of Bangladesh

Drought

Let us do the work in pair write the effects of drought for each of these:

Rivers	
Fields	
Animals	
People	

The Ministry Disaster Management says, 'As much as 17% of the Aman crops the main paddy crops in the wet season, may be lost in a typical year due to drought.' Write the causes and effects of drought in this situation.

Complete the sentence:

There is more drought in the north-west of Bangladesh because

---

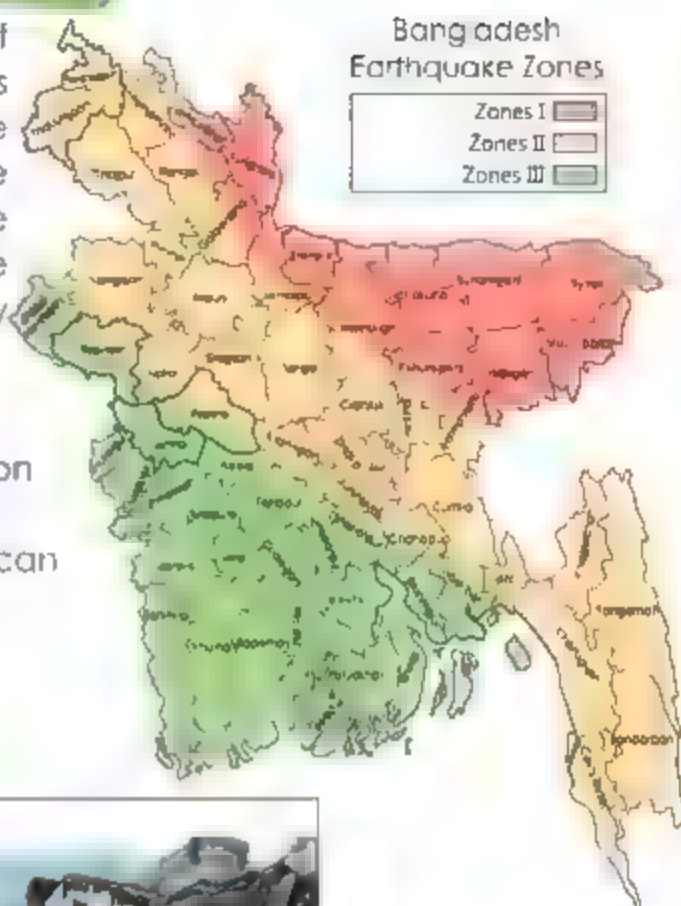
Bangladesh is at risk of earthquakes because of its geological location. On the map, north-east side of the zone-I is most at risk, while the south-west side of the zone-III is comparatively less at risk.

Bangladesh Earthquake Zones

Zones I

Zones II

Zones III

Cautions taken by Bangladesh in construction of buildings in protecting small scale earthquakes can safeguard from severe disasters.

A major earthquake can have secondary effects like tsunami and flooding around the sea shore.

Discuss with the help of your teacher what precautions we can take at our homes against all kinds of disasters. How will you announce such news in your neighborhood?

Divide these precautions into **Before**, **During** and **After** an earthquake. Then make a poster to warn people what to do. Let us do the work in pair.

- Stay completely calm. Do not run to and fro being scared.
- If you are in bed, cover your head with a pillow.
- Take shelter under a wooden table or other strong furniture.
- Stay away from balconies, chest, windows and hanging photo frames that could fall.
- If you are in a building, stand under a beam.
- After the first shock, leave the building in line and take shelter in open place.
- Keep first aid supplies ready at home.

Collect some data on the earthquake in Nepal on 25th April 2015. Write an article describing what happened.

Which of these divisions is in the zone are most prone to earthquakes?

a) Sylhet b) Barishal c) Khulna d) Chattogram

Chapter 7

Human Rights

Rights for all

On December 10 in 1948, the United Nations approved the 'Universal Declaration of Human Rights'. As per the declaration, every human being is entitled to certain basic rights regardless of their race, religion, age, gender and wealth. These rights are called human rights. Let us know some of the basic human rights from the list below.

- Man is born free
- Right to move freely
- Rights of equal dignity for all in the society
- Right for education
- Right for security
- Right to protect oneself from violence and torture
- All are equal before law
- Right not to be arrested and captivated without any cause
- Right of proper wage
- Right to have justice
- Right to enjoy and preserve one's own property
- Right to follow one's own religion
- Right to have freedom of expression
- Equal rights for women and men

We will make sure that these rights are protected, and we will protest publicly if they are not.

Protesting with placards

Discuss the questions below with the help of your teacher regarding the protection of human rights

- What can the government do?
- What can society do?
- What can individuals do?
- What can you do?

Choose one of the rights, and describe why it is important.

Let us do the work in pair.

In small groups, act out a role-play for one of the rights. Suppose you are deprived of that right. What can you do to have your rights?

Which of the following is related to the right to move freely?

a) Trafficking b) to go anywhere c) exports d) imports

2025

The rights of autistic children

Every child is different from others. But we all have the rights to live like ourselves. Some are restless and some are quiet. Some like to be in a crowd and some prefer to be on their own. As an example we can know the autistic children. But all children have the right to be treated with equal respect and understanding. These kinds of children face difficulties to work in a group. Autistic children are affected by autism. Autism is not a mental disease, but a problem of development of the brain. Let us learn about autistic children. As an example, These types of children find it difficult to join in groups. They even react to the touch of others. They use language in different ways. They may like doing the same things repeatedly. If they are taken care of specially, they will have the opportunity to flourish themselves equally.

Autistic children are physically fully sound

Some autistic children study just like other children

They like to do everything in the same way and get hyper if that changes

Autistic children have special attraction for a particular thing and they always keep it with them

They are sensitive to light, sound, speed, touch, smell, taste (for example they do not want to wear specific type of cloth for being sensitive to it)

They may not play with particular toy, rather they hold it tightly. They take smell from it and hang on it for hours

Some autistic children are very talented in mathematics, art or music

So how should we treat any autistic children in our class? We have to understand that they are unique and they have very little patience. We should live together with harmony. We should be patient and inclusive, and tolerant of each other's differences. We should not behave in such way for which they might be hurt and get hyper.

2025

Accepting different behaviours of children is a part of human rights. We all are different from each other. What other differences are there between children in your class? Discuss with the help of your teacher.

Take one of the characteristics in the bubbles from the previous page. If you have a classmate who behaves in this way, how would you react to this behavior? Think. What would be the best behavior?

Find out about other kinds of behaviour, apart from autism.

What are autistic children often good at?

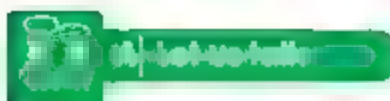
a) mathematics b) swimming

c) cooking d) running

Let us read some examples of the violation of children's right

- (1) Many children are deprived of their rights to education due to the insolvency of their families
- Many children have to work in the fields, in brick kilns, or in factories. Child labor is prohibited in Bangladesh, but the ages of 14-18 children can be employed in light work
- Many children are homeless, especially in the cities, because their family cannot afford housing
- Sometimes children are punished physically, although it is illegal
- Many times, children are trafficked abroad. This is an act against human rights

Child labour

Besides, many other incidents occur which are violation of human rights. We must be conscious to protect our human rights and if necessary we have to inform the authority

Discuss with the help of your teacher what you would do if you see children rights are being violated in these ways. Do you have the right to tell their parents what the children are entitled to? In this case, what can you do?

Choose one of the examples from the previous page and describe what you would do if you see any child is being deprived of his rights.

Choose one of the examples from the previous page. Act out what action you would take in such a situation? One should be the victim, one a witness, and one be someone in authority.

How a child can be more benefitted from acquiring knowledge than engaging in child labour?
How do children benefit more from education than from labouring for their family?

2025

Let us know how women's rights are being violated in our society.

- Girls are not getting equal rights to education like boys
- Women lag behind in job market.
- Women are not paid equally.
- Domestic helps do not get proper wages, food and health care
- Sometimes domestic helps are being trafficked to other countries

Woman and child trafficking

Many a time, these girls who assist in household chores are tortured for trivial mistakes. Moreover, women and children are trafficked to other countries. They are used in many risky and inhuman tasks. We should not tolerate these situations. These are the violation of human rights. We should not tolerate these kinds of inhuman behavior. We should work to protect the equal rights of the women.

Punishing a domestic helper

Discuss with the help of your teacher about the equal rights of men and women. Give some examples of unequal treatment. What can you do about it? What should be our role in changing the attitude of the people?

Why is it important to stop the trafficking of women and children?

In small groups, act out a role-play. Suppose a girl you know is not allowed to go out to play somewhere where boys play. How would you argue for girls rights to play in the same way as boys? One will play as the mother, one as the father and one as the girl.

Answer in brief.

How should we treat our household assistants?

Chapter 8

Gender Equality

The roles of both men and women are important for the real development of the society. If women and men do not enjoy the equal participations and equal rights, development of the country will be hampered. As the poet Kazi Nazrul Islam said,
"Everything that is great and welfare in the world
Must have been done half by women, half by men."

Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain played an important role in establishing women's rights and creating awareness in the society of our country. She did not believe in gender discrimination rather believed in cooperation between women and men. She was born on December 9, 1880 in Rangpur. She became a passionate supporter of girls' education. In 1909, she opened a girls school at Bhagolpur, which was moved to Kolkata later. This great pioneer woman died on 9 December 1932. She campaigned tirelessly to spread girls' education all along her life. Now 9 December is observed as 'Rokeya Day' by the Government of Bangladesh. Her hard work has created opportunities for women to have education gradually.

Begum Rokeya

Read the figures below with the help of your teacher and discuss the ratio between girls and boys in primary schools in Bangladesh

	Girls	Boys
Initial enrolment	84%	81%
Drop out	34%	32%
Complete class 5 without good score	28%	25%
Complete class 5 with good score	28%	28%

Write a short paragraph on the benefits of primary education for girls.

Girls and boys learning together

Now write why girls need to continue their education up to secondary school level.

Complete the sentence with suitable words:

Begum Rokeya set an example of ______________________

____

We celebrate International Women's Day on 8 March every year, throughout the world.

How did it begin?

- On 8th March 1857, women garment workers in New York went on strike to get proper wages and working hours. Police tortured in the strike and arrested many of them.
- On the same day in 1908 there was another strike by women of the 'Garment Workers' Union' in New York. This strike continued for 14 days and about 20,000 women workers participated there. They protested against excessive work pressure in the working place and to stop child labor.
- Then in 1910, at an international socialist conference, the German socialist Clara Zetkin called for an International Women's Day, campaigning particularly for votes for women.
- In 1913 Russia celebrated Women's day on the last Sunday of February.
- In 1977, The UN declared 8 March as the International Women's Day. On this day efforts were taken to increase the awareness on different issues including women rights.

This is the announcement for an International Women's Day event in Bangladesh. Discuss with the help of your teacher what you are aiming to achieve:

Inspiring Change is the theme for a global hub which encourages demands for women's equality everywhere in every way. It calls for challenging the status quo for women's equality inspiring positive change.

Draw a timeline of the events that led to International Women's Day.

Plan a celebration for the next 8 March in your school. Draw some posters, and if possible you could invite a local special person to deliver speech about women rights at work.

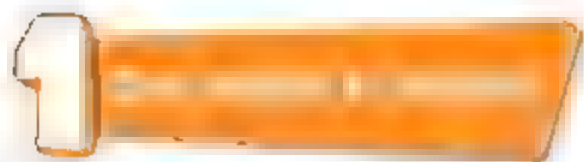
Tick the correct answer.

With whom did International Women's Day begin?

a) farmers b) female garment workers

c) teachers d) the police

Chapter 9

Our Duties and Responsibilities

In chapters 7 and 8 we knew the equal rights of people. In this chapter we will know duties and responsibilities to our society and state.

To keep our society better and safer place , we have some responsibilities, such as :

- We will love and take care of the younger ones
- We will not harm anyone
- We will obey the rules and regulations of society
- We will support the helpless and destitute
- We will respect the older people
- We will protect our local society amenities such as parks and playgrounds
- We will be safe on the roads
- We will be aware of stranger danger

Read the following story about Rakib

Rakib went outside alone to play with his friends. While playing one of Rakib's friend fell down and felt a lot of pain in his leg. He couldn't walk. As evening approached, everyone was returning home. Then Rakib called a rickshaw. He took his injured friend to his house. It was night when Rakib returned home. His parents were worried. Hearing the whole incident from Rakib, they became very happy.

With the help of your teacher, discuss how Rakib is different from others.
Discuss whether such an incident has happened to you while playing.

Write a notice on how a playground of your school or your locality can be neat and clean and pollution free. Hang it on the play ground or in the park. Mention clearly where people should throw their waste.

C | Let us do more

In small groups, discuss what you can do to help the older people in your family. Do they need help with food? Can you read to them or go for walks together?

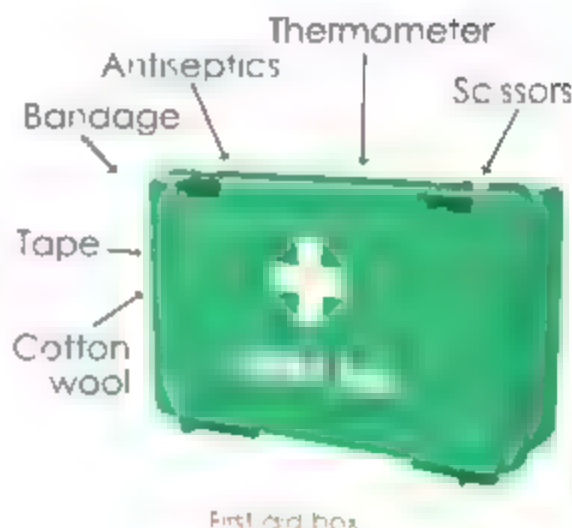
Older people may need help

Answer in short

What should you do if someone, you don't know approaches to you?

There are lots of ways to avoid accidents at home:

- Be careful with knives and scissors.
- Don't touch electric switch with wet hands or bare foot.
- Label medicines and Bandage pesticides so they don't get taken by mistake
- Turning off gas and electricity after using them.
- Be careful with fire.
- Don't open the door to strangers.
- Have a first aid box at home.

First aid box

Here are ways to stay safe outdoors:

- Be careful if climbing on trees or walls
- Be careful while playing near water
- Don't play on the road.
- Be careful while crossing the road

Have you ever seen an accident faced by someone you know? What kind of accident it was? Why did it happen? Was there any way to avoid that accident? Discuss in small group

Write a description of an accident that happened to you. Write how to avoid such an accident in future.

Make a list of what each item in the First Aid box is used for.

Complete the sentence.

A First Aid box helps us ______________________________

Sometimes we face accidents on the roads, so we must be careful on our ways. Thus accidents can be avoided to a great extent. Learn these three rules about crossing the street safely.

We will not walk through the middle of the road. We should always walk by the side of the road.

Cross the road at the zebra-crossing, after looking carefully both ways.

Use the over bridge to cross the road.

Road Accident in Bangladesh is higher than other developing countries. Most often cars, buses and trucks are driven recklessly. It is necessary to take caution against the vehicles like trucks, buses and private cars. We should be careful about our safety while while walking on the road.

Discuss with your teacher about the below mentioned road safety code:

1 Find the safest place to cross.
2 Stop at the bend or just before reaching the end
3 Look and listen to traffic whether it is coming or not
4 If traffic is coming, let it pass.
5 When it is safe go straight across, and do not run

Write a letter to a local newspaper asking drivers to be more careful while driving in the road.

Divide the class into 5 groups: pedestrians, car passengers, motorbike riders, bus passengers, cyclists. Each group will discuss and presents two ways to reduce the number of accidents.

Write down the name of the road users seeing the photos in the previous pictures.

1 ______________________________
2 ______________________________
3 ______________________________

As a citizen, we have many duties and responsibilities to the state. Children have some duties too, but adults have more duties to the state. Some duties of citizens to the state are referred below:

To receive state education	It is our duty to receive education given by the state.
To be loyal to the state	We should obey the rules of the state and pay the highest important of interest of it.
To obey laws	To maintain peace, law and order we have to follow all the laws of the country. If we disobey laws, we have to face punishment.
To pay taxes	As a citizen it is our duty to pay taxes regularly. The government run different organisations with the help of this taxes and provide different types of facilities to her citizens.
To vote	We live in a democratic society. So, we should vote at the age of 18. Voting is the duty of a citizen.
To protect state property	We must be careful so that no properties are damaged. Besides we have to play an important role in protecting state/public properties.

na Parliament House, Dhaka

Discuss with your teacher how each individual can take part in the activities initiated by the government.

If you were in charge of Bangladesh, what would you try to do for your country? Write your plan in 50-100 words.

In which levels is election held in our country?

Answer in short.

When you are old enough to vote, how will you decide which person to vote for?

Chapter 10

Democratic Attitude

The word 'democracy' means rule by the people. Everyday we do different types of work. To do these works we have to take various decision often. Democratic Value means respecting on others opinion and taking decision based on the opinions of the majority.

Let us read an example of how we can practice democratic behavior:

A Class captain will be elected in the classroom. The teacher asked the students who would be interested to be captain. Five students said they were willing. But there were only two posts. He wrote the names of the interested students on the board. He gave two pieces of paper to the whole class and told them to write down two names and drop the papers in a box. After everyone had cast their votes the teacher opened the papers and counted the votes. He then wrote the numbers on the board beside each name. The one who received the highest votes was made class captain 1 and the one who got the second highest votes was made class captain 2. Everyone accepted these two captains happily. The election was based on the opinions of the majority.

Everyone will discuss on different issues together and practice democratic attitude in order to take any decision along with the following tasks:

- Arranging classroom
- Organizing sports competition
- Electing class captain

Discuss with the help of your teacher the example from the previous page.

- How else could the decision have been taken?
- What would have been wrong or right with alternative methods?
- What were the benefits of this method?

Suppose there will be an annual sports competition in your school/madrasa. Write a list of rules for how your class will decide what activities will be included in the sports day.

In small groups, act out a role-play for reaching a decision in class. Choose a situation that happened to you all recently.

What is the democracy?

a) individual opinion
b) group opinion
c) rule by the people
d) rule by a dictator

At home, we should reach decisions by listening to each other's opinions. All family members will discuss on different issues in order to take any decision along with the following task

- What we will eat
- What we will do at festivals
- How we will decorate our home

In the workplace, people should consult with co-worker at every level about issues that concern them all. Then people will feel valued, and will feel encouraged to express their views. In that way, if we take decision through discussion different organizations will be able to provide better services.

Bangladesh is a democratic country. Democracy is the basic principle of governing the country. People of this country struggled for a long time to establish democracy. We will practice democracy at our home, school, playground and even our working place. As a result, democracy in our country will be strengthened. We have to remember we will take decision by discussing with others and be respectful to others opinion.

Discuss with the help of your teacher whether democratic behavior is practiced at your home or not

Choose an example from your own family and write a letter to one of your relatives describing how a decision was taken

Imagine your neighbourhood is deciding where to build a new road. But each of you favour different routes. In this situation, act out a role play how you will take the decision in a democratic way which route will be the best for your neighbourhood. Each of you favour different routes. How will you decide which route is best for the neighbourhood?

Match where these democratic decisions are made

At home	Electing a government
	Office conditions
At work	What to eat
	Deciding what to manufacture
In politics	How to furnish your house

Chapter 11

Ethnic Groups in Bangladesh

1

Apart from the majority Bengali population, Bangladesh is home to a diverse range of ethnic groups who have been living here for centuries. Here we will learn about the Garo, the Khasi, the Mro, and the Tripura people. It is assumed that the Garo originally migrated from Tibet in about four thousand and five hundred years ago and started residing in different areas in Bangladesh.

Language: Their native language is Achik or Garo.

Religion: Their original religion was Sangsarek. But most are now Christians.

Society: Garo society is traditionally matriarchal, which means Women are the head of the family and inheritors of property. Group, tribe and clan is identified according to their maternal roots.

Food: The staple food of Garo is rice, fish, meat and different types of vegetables. One of their traditional special foods is made of bamboo shoot which is very tasty.

Housing: They used to build special long houses called 'nokmandi' by the river banks. But now their houses are like any others, built of corrugated tin or other materials.

Clothing: The women traditionally wear 'dokbanda' or 'dokshari'. The men wear shirt, lungi and dhoti.

Clothing: The women traditionally wear 'dokbanda' or 'dokshari'. The men wear shirt, lungi and dhoti.

Festivals: Their traditional festival is called Wangala. At that time, they sacrificed their new crops for thanking and showing gratitude to the sun god Salzong. Usually this festival is celebrated in the month of October or November at the time of harvesting new crops. At the beginning of the festival they offer from their new crops as a gift. The festival is celebrated with drums and flutes.

Locations of ethnic groups in Bangladesh

Rangpur
Dinajpur
Bogura
Rajshahi
Mymensingh
Sylhet
Tangail
Kushtia
Faridpur
Cumilla
Jashore
Noakhali
Barishal
Khulna
Patuakhali
Chattogram

Discuss what you know about various ethnic groups in Bangladesh

Make notes about two things that have changed in the Garo culture.

The Garo were defeated in battle with the British in 1872. The Garos only had spears, whereas the British had guns. The Garo heroes of that time were Togan Nengminja and Sonaram Sangma. Suppose a film has been made on war. Draw a poster for a film about the battle.

Complete the sentence.

It is assumed that the Garo originally came from __________ and the name of their primitive religion is __________.

The Khasi people mainly live in the different parts of Sylhet division. In the past there was a kingdom named 'Joyanta' or 'Jayonti'. It is thought that the khasi lived in that Kingdom.

Language: Like Garo the Khasi people have their own language. They do not have written alphabet. The name of their language is 'Monkheme'.

Society: Also like the Garos, their society is matriarchal. The youngest daughter inherits most of the family property. The Khasi people live on agriculture. They produce a lot of betel leaves and rearing bees.

Food: The main foods of the Khasi are rice meat, dried fish, honey. However, they consider betel leaves very sacred. They welcome their guests with betel leaves and nuts, and tea.

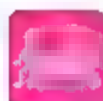
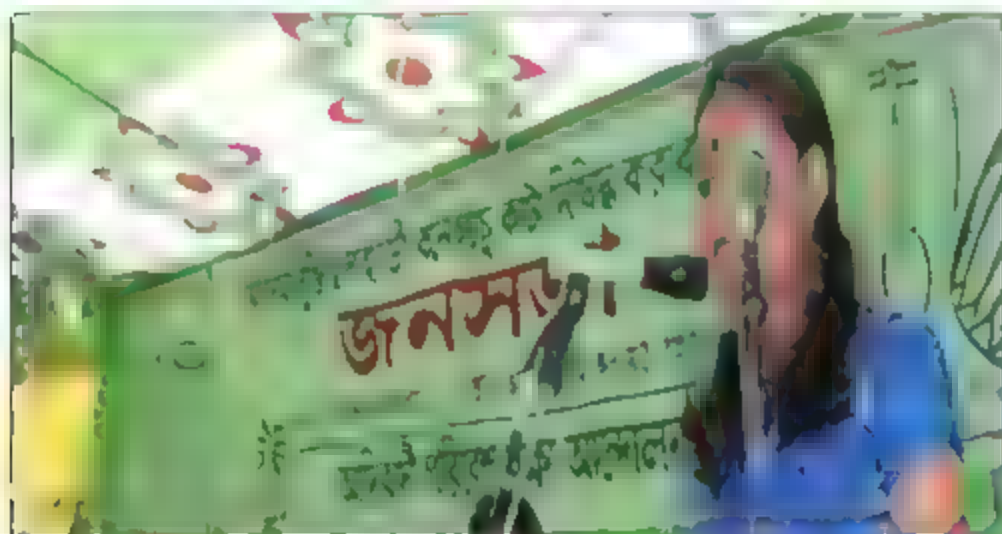
Clothing: The girls wear a blouse called 'Kazim Pin'. The men wear shirt and lungi called 'Fungo Marung'.

Religion: The khasi worship several gods. The name of their supreme god is Ublai Nangthou who according to their belief, is the Creator.

Festivals: People sing and dance at all types of events including festivals, weddings, droughts, rainfall, and crop losses. They arrange various festivals on these occasions.

Khasi children

Discuss with the help of your teacher what you know about Khasi.

Write three sentences comparing the Garo and the Khasi.

This photo is of the Khasis demanding a ban on logging in 2008
What are the negative impacts of logging for the environment?

Complete the sentence:
The Khasis' social structure, like that of the Garo, is ________________

The Mro is another ethnic group of hilly area. They live in different upazilas of Bandarban district near the border with Myanmar.

Language The Mro have their own language. It has written form too. UNESCO have called it an endangered language. If not maintain properly the language may be extinct.

Religion The name of the religion of Mro people is 'Torai'. Besides there is religious faith named 'Krama'. Moreover, some of them follow Christianity.

Society The head of the family is the father, and the society has a village-based organisation.

Housing Mro houses are called kim. They are built with bamboo walls and platforms, and a straw roof.

Food The main foods of the Mro are rice, dried fish and different kind of meat. One of their delicious food is nappi.

Clothing The traditional wear of the Mro women is called wangai. The men wear short white dress.

Festivals The Mro celebrate births, weddings and deaths. When children reach 3 years, there is a ritual to pierce their ears.

Discuss with the help of your teacher what you know about the Mro people.

Write three sentences to compare the Mro with the Garo and the Khasi.

This is one of the Mro house. Write which materials have been used to build the walls, the platform and roof of this house.

Complete the sentence:

The Mro people live near the border of ....

The Tripura is another large ethnic group of hilly area. They are the third largest group there, after the Chakma and Marma. Besides Bangladesh they also lived in the state of Tripura in north east of India.

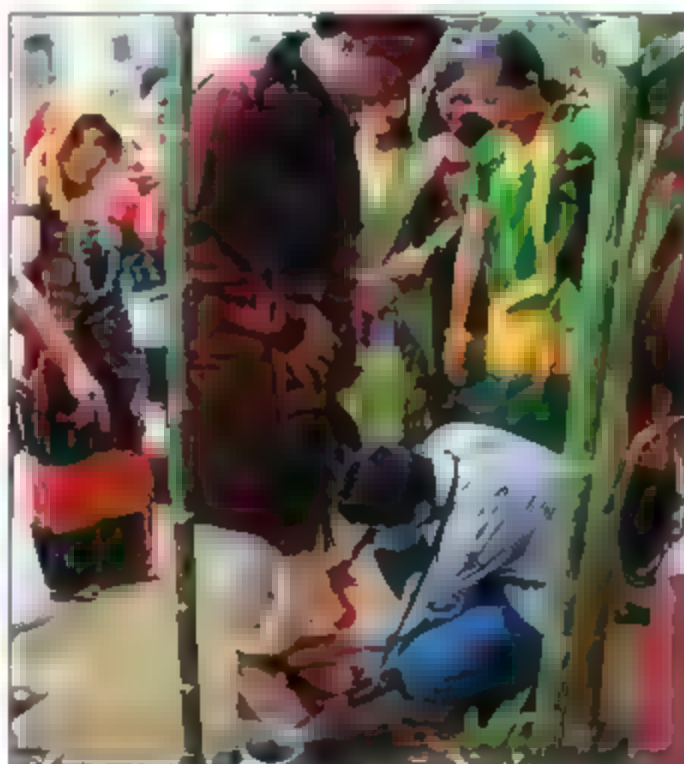
Language: The Tripura language is Kokborok.

Society: The people of Tripura live collectively. They call it 'Dafa'. There are a total of 36 dafa: 16 in Bangladesh and 20 in the Indian state of Tripura. It is a patriarchal society. But boys may inherit from fathers and girls from mothers.

Religion: Most of the Tripura people follow Hindu religion and worship Shiva and Kali. But they also pray their own gods. Such as they perform 'Ker' puja for the well-being of the villagers.

Houses: The houses of Tripura's are on the high ground and they use stairs to climb on their houses.

Clothing: Women wear 'rina' on their lower halves and 'rise' above. They wear plenty of beads, and earrings called 'natong'. The men wear dhoti, towels, lungi and shirts.

Festivals: The Tripura celebrate births, weddings and deaths. 'Boishu' is a new year celebration. When the women of Tripura visit the villages, they wear flowers in their hair and enjoy a lot,by visiting one village to another.

Tripura wedding ceremony

Discuss with the help of your teacher the society, religion and clothing of the Tripura people

Make a table to show what the following ethnic groups wear: the Garo, Khasi, Mro and Tripura.

Imagine you have a friend who is Tripura. He invited you to their New year celebration Boisu. What will you do there?

Complete the sentence:

The majority of Tripura people live in ____________________ in India

The Oraon live in Rajshahi, Rangpur and Dinajpur

Language: The name of the Oraon's languages are 'Khurukh' and 'Saari'

Society: Their Society is patriarchal. Their village council is headed by a Mahto. The regional council is called a Panta, representing several villages

Religion: The Oraon worships different gods. Their main god is called Dharmes who is believed to be the creator of this universe.

Festivals: Their main festival is' Karam which is celebrated on the 11th day of a full moon (Purnima) of the month of Bhadra. They also observe different religious programs in every month and season.

Clothes: The men wear dhoti, lungi, trousers and shirts. The women wear sarees and blouses made of coarse cloth.

Food: The main food of Oraon is rice. They also eat maize, wheat, fish, meat and a variety of vegetables.

Oraon [illegible] and festival

Discuss with the help of your teacher what strengthens ethnic diversity to the culture of Bangladesh. How can a democratic attitude help the ethnic groups to be represented?

In small groups, bring together your notes from all five topics, and write a chart on all the ethnic groups you have studied.

On a map of Bangladesh point out where the ethnic groups live and decorate with pictures

Give the tick mark on the correct answer.

1 Which group originally came from Tibet?
a) Garo b) Mro c) Oraon d) Khasi

2 Which group live in Sylhet?
a) Garo b) Mro c) Tripura d) Khasi

2025

Chapter 12

Bangladesh and the World

Realising the need of affinity and cooperation, the United Nations was formed on 24 October ,1945 after the Second World War. After the independence, Bangladesh got the membership of UN on 17 September, 1974.Now the member states of UN are 193. There are a total of 195 countries in the world.

The Six administrative branches of the UN

General Assembly is where member nations meet to discuss and [illegible]. Its sessions is held once in a year. A president is elected each year.

Secretariat handles all administrative tasks. There is one Secretary General in the Secretariat.

Trusteeship Council The function of the Trusteeship Council is to supervise the regions of this council. At present it has no work [illegible]

Security Council: It is responsible for peacekeeping and defence. There are five permanent members: UK, USA, Russia, China, France. Bangladesh became its temporary member for two times.

International Court of Justice: It resolves demarcation as well as other disputes between member countries.

Economic and social Council: It works to address [illegible]

2025

Discuss with the help of your teacher the purposes of the United Nations:

1. To maintain international peace and security
2. To develop friendly relations among nations
3. To establish cooperation in the field of economic, social and cultural among the different countries of the world.
4. To show respect on liberty and fundamental rights of irrespective of our nation, religion and cast
5. To solve the existing disputes among the different nations of the world

Which objective do you think will benefit Bangladesh the most? Take a vote in your class and check it

Write a list of the contributions that even a small country like Bangladesh has made to the United Nations.

United Nations Day is celebrated on 24 October each year. Make a plan for the day in your school, to tell people what the UN does for the world.

Complete the sentence:
The role of the United Nations in the world is mainly to ________

2025

The United Nations have many organizations by which development works are done for the member countries. This organizations carry out different development programs in Bangladesh.

UNICEF:
The full name of UNICEF is United Nations Children's Fund. Its headquarters is in New York, USA. It works for the children.

World Bank:
Its headquarters is in Washington, USA. The World Bank provides assistance for the development of various countries.

United Nations Development program
The main task of UNDP is to work for the development of different countries and coordinate the functions of the United Nations.

Food and Agriculture Organization
Its headquarters is situated in Rome in Italy. It works to address global food problems and improve people's health and nutrition.

United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation
Its headquarter is in Paris in France. The 21 February, Our Language Day, has gained the status of International Mother Language Day and the Historic 7 March Speech of Bangabandhu has gained the status of Documentary Heritage (World Documentary Heritage) by the initiative of the UNESCO.

World Health Organization
UNICEF's demonstrates its activities in six regions in the world. Bangladesh is a part of its south-east Asia region. It works for the improvement of mother and child health, nutrition, family planning etc.

2025

Choose one of the agencies, and make a list of ideas for how they could help Bangladesh with the help of teacher

Discuss in the class what you could do in your school for World Health Day. What do you think are the health priorities in your area?

One World Bank project in Bangladesh is CASE: Clean Air and Sustainable Environment. Its aim is to reduce pollution from the brickfields and transports

What would you suggest for CASE to help people for breathing clean air?

Which organisation is responsible for children?

a) UNESCO   b) UNICEF   c) SAARC   d) UNDP

SAARC stands for South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation. It was formed by seven countries in December 1985. Later Afghanistan joined in SAARC in 2007. Like the UN SAARC is also an independent organization. The eight countries are marked on the map.

The aims and objectives of SAARC are:

1. To accelerate the economic, social and cultural development of the member countries.
2. To help the member countries become self-reliant.
3. To develop the countries by establishing cooperative relationships with other organisations.
4. To create brotherhood and mutual friendship among the member countries.
5. To protect the freedom of the member countries and their geo-political integrity.
6. To make sure that one nation does not interfere in another nation's internal affairs.

Discuss with the help of your teacher what UN and SAARC can and cannot do. Why do we need organizations like UN and SAARC?

Write a letter to a primary school in one of the other member countries of SAARC. Tell them about your school and read out the letter.

Here is the logo of SAARC.

Design the front page of a leaflet to explain their work.

Complete the sentence:

The eight countries of SAARC are ______________________________

____

Sample Questions

Chapter 1 Our War of Liberation

Answer in short

1 Write five events that led up to the War of Liberation
2 How many years have passed since the war of liberation started?
3 What are the awards and titles for the freedom fighters?

Answer to the following questions

1 How did India contribute to our War of Liberation?
2 Who killed our intellectuals?
3 How do we now celebrate our independence?

Chapter 2: British Rule

Answer in short

1 Write five causes of the Mutiny of 1857.
2 Write two bad effects and two good effects of British rule.
3 Who contributed to the Bengali renaissance?

Answer to the following questions

1 What was the result of the Battle of Palashi?
2 What was Bengal's role in the Sepoy Mutiny?
3 How do litterateurs support political resistance?

Chapter 3: Historical Places and Artifacts in Bangladesh

Answer in short

1 Name our two oldest sites.
2 Which religion was followed in the 8th century?
3 Who discovered our ancient sites?

Answer to the following questions

1 Where are the relics now usually preserved?
2 Why should we visit our historical monuments?
3 Why do we need to preserve historical relics?

[illegible]

Answer in short

1 Write the name of five crops Of our country
2 Write the name of three heavy industries in Bangladesh
3 Write the name of three cottage industries in Bangladesh

Answer to the following questions

1 How does our agriculture help to earn foreign currency?
2 Describe some important aspects of our garment industry
3 What is the difference between heavy industry and cottage small?

Chapter 5. Population

Answer in short

1 Name three impacts of over-population on families.
2 Name three impacts of over-population on society
3 Name three solutions to over population

Answer to the following questions

1 How does growing more food help our population?
2 How does exporting labour help our population?
3 How does increasing technical training help our population?

[illegible]

Answer in short

1 Name two natural causes of disasters
2 Name two man made causes of disasters
3 Name three impacts of climate change on Bangladesh.

Answer to the following questions

1 Which areas of Bangladesh are river erosion prone and why?
2 Which areas of Bangladesh are drought affect area and why?
3 Which areas of Bangladesh are most earthquakes prone, and why?

Chapter 7: Human Rights

Answer in short

1 Write three characteristics of autistic children.
2 Give three examples of violation of children's rights.
3 Give three examples of violation of women's rights.

Answer to the following questions

1 Which organization first recognised declared basic human rights, and when?
2 What are the rights children are deprived of because of child labor?
3 What does trafficking mean?

Chapter 8: Gender Equality

Answer in short

1 Write two causes of violence against women.
2 Write two bad effects of violence against women.
3 Write three sentences about Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain.

Answer to the following questions

1 What is the ratio of boys and girls addmitted in primary school?
2 What is the ratio of boys and girls completing primary education with success?
3 What is the significant of International Women's Day?

Chapter 9: Our Duties and Responsibilities

Answer in short

1 Write four duties we have towards society.
2 Write four duties we have towards the state.
3 Write four items of First Aid box.

Answer to the following questions

1 What will you tell your friend how to avoid 'stranger danger?
2 What will you tell your friend how to stay safe around the home?
3 What will you tell your friend how to stay safe on the roads?

Chapter 10: A Democratic Attitude

Answer in short

1 Name two works at school for which democratic decisions could be made.
2 Name two works at home for which democratic decisions could be made.
3 List four stages of taking a democratic decision at school.

Answer to the following questions

1 How did we win democrecy by our war of liberation?
2 How can democracy be exercised in the workplace?
3 Why is it important to practice democracy in your community?

Chapter 11: Ethnic Groups in Bangladesh

Answer in short

1 Write five examples of ethnic clothing.
2 Write five examples of ethnic festivals.
3 Write five examples of ethnic food.

Answer to the following questions

1 How should we show a democratic attitude to our ethnic groups?
2 Describe the religions of three of our ethnic groups.
3 How would you recognise that someone came from a different ethnic group?

Chapter 12: Bangladesh and the World,

Answer in short

1 Write the name of administrative branch of United Nations.
2 Write four development organisations of United Nations.
3 Write four objectives of SAARC.

Answer to the following questions

1 Why was the United Nations formed? 2 Describe some of the work of UNICEF.
3 Describe the two small countries to the north of Bangladesh in SAARC.

Glossary

Pioneer – the first person to do something

Autism – the condition of children who find it difficult to join in groups

Cash crop – an agricultural product which bring foregn crrency

Economy – all the activities to do with money and trade

Weather – average temperature and rainfall over a short period

Cottage industry – small-scale manufacture

Democracy – rule by the people

Timeline – a line to show dates in sequence

Zamindar - landowner

Climate – average weather over a long period

Erosion – wearing away by of the bank by current of the river

Delta– the flat land like"∆" where the river meets the sea

Matriarchy – women as head of the household

Mitrabahini – the Indian forces in the Liberation War

Muktifouz – the official soldiers in the Liberation War

Muktibahini – the combined civilians and soldiers in the Liberation War

Violation – breaking, infringing

Sepoy – soldier

EPR - East Pakistan Rifles

The End